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10/758,543	01/16/2004	Young-Ki Kim	AB-1706 US	5598
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Haynes and Boone, LLP			EXAMINER	
IP Section			BODDIE, WILLIAM	
2323 Victory Avenue				
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/758,543	Applicant(s) KIM ET AL.	
	Examiner WILLIAM L. BODDIE	Art Unit 2629	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1 and 3-13 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3-6,9,10 and 13 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 7-8, 11-12 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____. |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>4/10/09</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: ____. |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

2. Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Moon (US 2002/0180680).

With respect to claim 1, Moon discloses, an apparatus for driving a liquid crystal display (200 in fig. 2) including a plurality of pixels arranged in a matrix (col. 3, lines 40-45), the apparatus comprising:

a signal controller (100 and 210 in fig. 2) supplying image data (RGB in fig. 2) to a data driver (240 in fig. 2) and generating digital gray data (output of 2110 in fig. 3; duty signal and square waves are digital) based on a distribution of grays of the image data for one frame (col. 5, lines 61-64; col. 3, lines 18-21, for example); and

a digital/analog converter (2120, 220 in figs. 2-3; col. 6, lines 6-12) converting the digital gray data (Dout in fig. 3) from the signal controller (100 and 210 in figs. 2-3) into analog voltages (Vin in figs. 2-3; and Vref1-10 in fig. 8) and supplying the analog voltages (Vref1-10 in fig. 8) to the data driver (240 in fig. 2) as the gray voltages (fig. 2; col. 5, lines 37-43),

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the data driver (240 in fig. 2) selecting data voltages corresponding to the image data (col. 5, lines 37-50) representing at least one gray from the gray voltages (VG0-VG255 in fig. 6) and applying the data voltages to the pixels (col. 5, lines 37-50).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 3 and 5-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Moon (US 2002/0180680) in view of Nitta et al. (US 6,801,178).

With respect to claim 3, Moon discloses, the apparatus of claim 1 (see above), wherein each image data has a luminance data having a value (col. 6, lines 13-29, for example).

Moon does not expressly disclose a plurality of value sections.

Nitta discloses, wherein each image data has a luminance data having a value (0-255 for example in fig. 18), which is determined by the at least a gray represented by the image data and belong to one of a plurality of value sections (0-31, 32-63 for example in fig. 18), and the gray distribution is associated with the number of the image data belong to respective value sections (clear from fig. 18; also see col. 10, lines 18-32).

Moon and Nitta are analogous art because they are both from the same field of endeavor namely gray scale voltage generation based on input data.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to calculate gray distribution as taught by Nitta in the display of Moon.

The motivation for doing so would have been to set gray scale characteristics for each frame free of gray scale irregularities without also increasing the number of terminals (Nitta; col. 1, lines 41-46).

To further explain, Nitta is seen as disclosing the calculation limitations, while Moon is seen as disclosing the generation of the digital gray data, gray scale voltages and analog voltages for example.

With respect to claim 5, Moon and Nitta discloses, the apparatus of claim 3 (see above).

Moon, when combined with Nitta, further discloses, wherein the signal controller comprises a gray voltage generator reading out the image data (Moon; 2110 in fig. 4) for one frame (Nitta; col. 8, lines 54-57; display data in fig. 19; 302 in fig. 19), calculating the gray distribution of the image data (Nitta; 303 in fig. 19), and modifying a standard gray voltage curve to obtain the digital gray data (Moon; fig 10 – Nitta; 304 in fig. 19).

With respect to claim 6, Moon and Nitta discloses, the apparatus of claim 5 (see above).

Moon, when combined with Nitta, further discloses, wherein the gray voltage generator calculates the luminance data of the image data for one frame (Nitta; col. 8, lines 54-57), calculates the number of the image data included in the value sections to obtain the gray distribution of the image data (Nitta; 302-303 in fig. 19; also see col. 10, lines 33-53).

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5. Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Moon (US 2002/0180680) in view of Nitta et al. (US 6,801,178) and Kitahara et al. (US 6,847,377).

With respect to claim 4, Moon and Nitta disclose, the apparatus of claim 3 (see above).

Moon further discloses, wherein each image data includes a set of image data portions for a predetermined number of respective colors (red, green and blue; fig. 2 for example).

Neither Moon nor Nitta does not expressly disclose, that the luminance data is an average of the grays of each color.

Kitahara discloses, an apparatus wherein each image data includes a set of image data portions for a predetermined number of respective colors (red, green and blue), and a luminance data of the image data is defined as an average of grays represented by the set of the image data portions forming in the image data (fig. 9; also note col. 14, lines 40-58 which further discloses the process of averaging the gray level of each subpixel together).

Kitahara, Moon and Nitta are analogous art because they are both from the same field of endeavor namely, grayscale conversion.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to average the subpixel gray scale values, as taught by Kitahara, to generate the luminance data of Moon and Nitta.

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The motivation for doing so would have been to compensate for any offset between color depth and luminance, as well as calculate an accurate luminance value (Kitahara; col. 3, lines 25-26).

Therefore it would have been obvious to combine Kitahara with Moon and Nitta for the benefit of compensate offset between color depth and luminance to obtain the invention as specified in claim 4.

6. Claims 9 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nitta et al. (US 6,801,178) in view of Moon (US 2002/0180680).

With respect to claim 9, Nitta discloses, a method for driving a liquid crystal display (col. 1, lines 8-10), the method comprising:

reading out image data representing at least a gray for one frame (col. 8, lines 54-57);

calculating gray distribution of the read image data (fig. 18; also see 302-303 in fig. 19); and

modifying a standard gray voltage curve based on the calculated gray distribution (fig. 18; col. 10, lines 33-53) to generate gray data (306 in fig. 19), and

supplying analog voltages (16 in fig. 1) to a data driver (26-28, 29-1 – 29-8 in fig. 1) as gray voltages.

As determined by the BPAI Nitta does not disclose converting the gray data into analog voltages.

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Moon discloses converting digital gray data (Dout; output of 2110 in fig. 3; duty signal and square waves are digital) into analog voltages (Vin and output of 220 in figs. 2 and 8), and

supplying the analog voltages to a data driver (240 in fig. 2) as gray voltages (fig. 2).

Moon and Nitta are analogous art because they are both from the same field of endeavor namely gray scale voltage generation based on input data.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to convert the gray data of Nitta from digital values to analog voltages as taught by Moon.

The motivation for doing so would have been to control brightness characteristics without loss of gray scale data (Moon; col. 2, lines 29-31, for example).

With respect to claim 10, Nitta and Moon discloses, the method of claim 9 (see above).

Nitta further discloses, wherein the gray distribution calculation comprises:

calculating luminance data of the image data based on the at least a gray represented by the image data (note the x axis of the histogram in fig. 18, "brightness distribution," also see col. 10, lines 25-32); and

counting the number of the image data included in a plurality of sections of the luminance data (clear from fig. 18; also see specifically, col. 10, lines 18-24).

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7. Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nitta et al. (US 6,801,178) in view of Moon (US 2002/0180680) and Kitahara et al. (US 6,847,377).

With respect to claim 13, Nitta and Moon disclose, the method of claim 10 (see above).

Nitta further discloses, wherein each image data includes a set of image data portions for a predetermined number of respective colors (red, green and blue; fig. 10 for example).

Neither Nitta nor Moon does not expressly disclose, that the luminance data is an average of the grays of each color.

Kitahara discloses, an apparatus wherein each image data includes a set of image data portions for a predetermined number of respective colors (red, green and blue), and a luminance data of the image data is defined as an average of grays represented by the set of the image data portions forming in the image data (fig. 9; also note col. 14, lines 40-58 which further discloses the process of averaging the gray level of each subpixel together).

Kitahara, Nitta and Moon are analogous art because they are both from the same field of endeavor namely, grayscale conversion.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to average the subpixel gray scale values, as taught by Kitahara, to generate the luminance data of Nitta and Moon.

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The motivation for doing so would have been to compensate for any offset between color depth and luminance, as well as calculate an accurate luminance value (Kitahara; col. 3, lines 25-26).

Therefore it would have been obvious to combine Kitahara with Nitta and Moon for the benefit of compensate offset between color depth and luminance to obtain the invention as specified in claim 13.

Allowable Subject Matter

8. Claims 7-8 and 11-12 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Conclusion

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to WILLIAM L. BODDIE whose telephone number is (571)272-0666. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday, 7:30 - 4:30 EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Sumati Lefkowitz can be reached on (571) 272-3638. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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